The Rebel Raid at a Stand. leave him and save the flag, but his last brave words

ATLANTA NOT TAKEN.

SHERMAN WANTS HOOD'S ARMY.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Com. Grant About to Open the Ball-Our Porces in Motion-The Bigh Spirit of being enforced to-day, to the utter horser of the Secesh.

the Army-Something to Happen at

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28, 1864. Your correspondent Illinoien sends the

blewing dispatch from City Point: CITY POINT, Wednesday, July 27-10 a. m. I think I am safe in saying that the ball is about ejening-that the grand conflict is at hand. Heavy same and musketry firing took place this morn ing all along the lines, particularly in Gen. Butler's Department, and up, and on both sides of James River. A strong pressure was made on Gen. Butler's line yes terday, and the pressure is thus being returned this morning.

There were heavy movements of entire army corps but night, the nature of which it may be premature t definitely mention. All Government stores and supplies, and ammunition

The wildest enthusiasm and the highest expectation prevail here. There need be no fear for the result when enough to supply Hunter's forces two months, have the tag of war comes. The army is in magnificent con

I have no doubt but that another day's dispatch will bring you details of a most gratifying character.

The Rebels Moving to Flunk Gen. Butler' Position. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The mail steamer John Brooks arrived here this morning from City Point, which place she left yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

At that hour all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but on Tuesday afternoon a movement of the Rebels was Nugent, A. D. C. to Col. Mullipan. The latter was discovered, which, although not fully developed, indi-killed while assisting in carrying his Colonel off the cated that they were attempting to flank Gen. Butler's fleid. position on the right, or were endeavoring to gain Harrison's Landing for the purpose of getting in his rear. The Star learns that the proper disposition of troops ediately made to check them and find out their

Artillery firing commenced at the Point of Rocks early

in the evening of Tuesday, and continued all night. Our infantry, batteries, and gunboats were said te engaged, but most of the firing was doubtless don by the gun-boats which were shelling the banks of the

Fighting was also going on near Bermuda Hundreds, and it was reported that the Rebels were posted three miles from that place.

Parties who were at Gen. Butler's headquarters on Incodes night, state that the roar of musketry and arillery was incessant. Yesterday morning, when the Brooks came down the

river, the firing was still going on, but it seemed to tave sinckened somewhat.

Early yesterday morning, Gen. Grant was engagea making a proper disposition of his troops to foil any

The officers attached to the Brooks state that the bring heard by them on Tuesday was more heavy and seesant than any they have heard during Gen. Grant's

ething Important Happening PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

The Evening Telegraph has the following pecial dispatch: WASHINGTON, July 28 .- By the arrival of the mail

boat this morning, from City Point, we have intelligence if great interest from Gen. Grant's army.

"To speak of its movements in detail would be highly enproper, and the Government only permits this an ement to be published at the present time."

THE NEW RAID.

Crook Brives the Rebels from Martins-burg Monday-No Fighting Since-Mr. Chittenden Recovering - Rebels Sent from Richmond to the Valley-Their Total There 50,000. tal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 28, 1864. Your correspondent R. L. S. sends the followme from Harper's Ferry, under date of the 28th; There has been no fighting in this Department since

Menday morning, when Gen. Crook drove the Rebel sdvance, with heavy loss, out of Murtinsburg. The Rebels have not as yet made enviatement to cross the gress which will soon develop their strenth and inten-

The Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, inflammation of the bowels, is becoming convalescent.

Reports brought to City Point from Richmond by refugees and deserters, are to the effect that all the might have escaped, he heroically refused to do so, as formidable fortifications that hem this Rebell citadel. troops that can be spared from the defense of that city been sent up the Valley, and it is now believed that the forces operating in that vicinity will number \$50,000 men of all arms.

Affairs on the Upper Potomse-Gen. Longstreet Commands the Rebels-Their Force 35.000-Col. Mulligan's Death.

dal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28, 1864. From one of Gen. Crooks's staff officers, who lok to-day says: has just arrived here from Harper's Ferry, I learn the dellowing particulars of the present position on the Upper Potomae: There has been no fighting to-day, nor do the Rebels show any disposition to bring on a con-fict. They seem at present to be falling back, taking with them the grain which they harvested. It is be lieved that no Rebels are now north of the Baltimore and Chio Railroad. Our forces were under marching orders this afternoon, and a forward movement was

The only fear now is that the enemy will again ge

away before our forces are able to concentrate.

This officer confirms my previous disputch that Longstreet is in command, but he thinks there are at most but over 35,000 of the raiders. He says the crops in the our collision has decreased as we approached the andisensandoah Vailey never were richer than this year, ticipated field of battle. Nevertheless, there is no and, if saved by the Rebels, would support the whole knowing what a few days may bring forth. The Poto Confederacy a half year. To get this crop was be mad is but a day's march from here, and it is known pos-liewed to be the sole object of the raid, and it would itively that there is a large Rebel force on the other well repay them for all their trouble.

He confirms my previous dispatch concerning the battle of Winchester, and adds that our loss will amount fighting that preceded Gen. Crook's retreat upon

Col. Mailigan fell while gallantly leading his Irish the romors that prevailed at Baltimore, which made brigude in a charge. He was shot through the thigh the result excessively disastrous to us. and the shoulder, and it was reported he was also said to have effected a very skillful retreat from before wounded in the side. His men picked him up, and a force double his own in numbers, and in subsequent were carrying him from the field, when the Rebels sur- stands is said to have punished his pursuers quite sesouded the whole party. The Colonel told the bove to versity



NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. Vol. XXIV No. 7,274.

were in vain, for the Rebels gobbled up the whole band,

together with their flag. His wife has arrived at Har-

per's Ferry, and to-day went out with a flag of truce t

eiver this evening at the upper and lower fords.

Gen. Wright's headquarters were at Monocaey to-day

Gen. Hunter has issued an order that all Rebel citisens in Frederick be sent scross the lines; and it

that Sheridan was absent operating on the enemy's rear

The Rebels Evacuate Martinsburg-Their

Safe With Hunter-Hunter Not Re-

News has just reached here that the Rebels

have evacuated Martinsburg, and their present position

is shrouded in mystery. If their force is as large as has

een estimated, they are evidently manenvering for a

strike in some new direction. The general impression,

however, is that they are as quietly as possible slipping

being prepared for their discomfiture. At Harper's

Ferry every precaution has been taken against surprise

Gen. Kelly, with his command, is at Cumberland, and

was not in the fight at Winchester, as reported. Aver-

ll is at Hagerstown. The only new damage known to

have been done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is

the burying of Back Creek Bridge, between Martins

burg and Cumberland. Gen. Hunter remains in con

mand of the Department, and Crook commands the

een intimated. Among our killed at Winehester, were

Lieut. Cel. Shaw, commanding the 34th Ohio, and Lieut.

All Quiet in Maryland-Harper's Ferry

Still Ours.

A dispatch from Frederick to The American,

We still hold Harper's Ferry, and it is not even men-

The Adams Express received an order this mornin

We have a report this morning of some unessiness o he line of the Northern Central Railroad, and that

apprehensions of a raid being entertained, orders were

DISPATCH PROM BUXTER.

The latest authentic intelligence is that Gen.

Kelley now occupies Martinsburg, that there has been

no heavy fighting within the past three or four days,

and that there is no information that the Rebels hav

The Republican, extra, says: A dispatch from Gen

Hunter to the Government, received this morning, says

here has been considerable skirmishing across the river

with the enemy, the latter occupying Falling Water on

the Virginia side, and our forces occupying Williams

port, on the Maryland side, the contest being for the

Up to this morning there has been no evidence that

The affair at Winchester on Saturday lest, in which

Col. Mulligan was wounded, was nothing more than a

skirmish. Gen. Crook was forced to fall back from

Winchester, finding his little command flauked upon

The Agitation in Frederick-Secesh Ed-

iters Expelled-Averill and Mulligan.

ing down. The Union citizens of Frederick, who

their plate, &c., have now made up their minds to re-

The Times correspondent at Frederick telegraphs that

persons arriving there from Hagerstown this afternoon

The editors of The Frederick Citius were to-day, in

pursuance of an order of Gen. Hunter, sent through our

lines, and committed to the tender mercies of their

Gen. Averill. as I know positively, is unburt, Col

him. It is known that he fell wounded, and though he

he feared the men who were carrying him off the field

Further Detnils About the Raid-Mar

Latter at the Head of his Cavalry,

The American's special dispatch from Freder

Frederick is quiet to-day as a well-ordered country

town on a Summer's day ought to be. There is plenty

of talk of Rebels coming, and the usual amount of co

tradictory stories as to their movements, numbers and

intentions, but I cannot learn from any trustworthy

ource that any number of the enemy are on this side of

the Potomac.

Some few of Mosby's men have crossed at the Point

of Rocks, but they were only in gangs of two or three

Hagerstown is still held by our forces, and the stage

engaged in doing a little private stealing.

are running without interruption.

Martinsburg.

tinsburg and Averill all Safe-Th

BALTIMORE. Thursday, July 28, 1864.

report that no Rebels had yet shown themselves any

WASHINGTON, Thursday, d'uly 18, 1864.

m the agent there to ferward packages as usual.

The news from the front looks favorable.

sued to remove the rolling-stock.

recrossed into Maryland.

the right and left.

where on the Potomec.

river ford between the two places.

Barly has been reenforced.

It is thought the report is sensational.

this morning, save:

All is quiet here.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28-12 p

back, having anticipated the combination which

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

ferred to stay with his old brigade.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

been taken up on Maryland Hights.

moved.

Martinsburg is uncloubtedly in possession of the enmy. A very unsettled feeling prevails in this city and the surrounding country. The inhabitants feel them-

learn her husband's fate. The result had not been heard when the train for this city left. searcely know what to look for or what to de. Col. Mulligan was offered a Brigadier-General's comnission in 1861, but would not accept it because he prewill be lost for want of labor to gather and preserve it, hunger Something brisk may be expected to morrow if the Rebeis do not fall back, as our forces begin to cross the minds are too much agitated with rumors and apprestanding in shooks in the fields, and a very small po

emocrats, or whatever they choose to call themselves, Whereaboute Unknown - Everything are perhaps the most uneasy portion of the community their favor in their raids, and that they are also threatened with reprisals by the Union men.

> their silver, pianos and other valuable articles, and several of the most prominent have announced to remove to the Northern States for protection.

Gen. Hunter has determined to adopt severe me ures for the punishment of all those who in any way gave aid or comfort to the enemy during their recent invasion; and the Provest-Marshal, Mai, Gellott has issued a notification calling upon loyal citizens to fu nish evidence against parties who thus committed

paper, has been closed, and its proprietors. Mesers, case sounds of a heavy battle were heard. Gen. Garis well prepared to defend that end of the road. Kelly Baughman & Norris, are under arrest. They will rard, commanding the cavalry torces on our left wing,

> busily engaged in gathering the crops in the Shenandoah Valley, which are very heavy this year. Many believe that there will be no invasion until this is ac complished.

troops in the field. The former is not removed, as has The counties of Berkley and Jefferson have been levied on by Gen. Early for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be furnished already threshed, with a notice that if it is not furnished promptly, the entire crop will be confis-

LATER, 2 p. m.—The stage from Hagerstown has just arrived. I learn from the passengers that all is quieten the Upper Potomac.

the Potomae, and it is said that they have fallen back portant. The day was consumed in sharp skirmishing, beyond Martinsburg. Williamsport is occupied by our forces, and some of

our scouts have crossed the river at Shepherdstown. The belief is that the Rebels are simply remaining it the Valley for the purpose of gathering the crops. Gen. Averill, I now learn with certainty, is uninjured

nd at the head of his cavalry. Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed.

Col. Muligan is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which took place between Bunker Hill and Winchester, must leasn its importance. Some of our dismounted cavalry are reported to have behaved badly, and occasioned in the service, and his loss in unuse of the icas we suffered. In the actual fighting, we inflicted quite as much loss as we sustained; but in the disaster of the retreat we lost a good many prison crs.

Messrs. Boughman & Norris, proprietors of The Messrs. Boughman & Norris, proprietors of The Col. John & M. MITCHELL COMMANDING, SINCE.

Messrs. Boughman & Norris, proprietors of Th Frederick Citizen, were started south, via Harper's Ferry, this morning. No paper in the South would have been permitted to exhibit such malignity toward the Rebel Government for a day as The Citizen has manifested for this year past.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. Later News No Change at Atlauta Sherman Wants the Rebels Not the Town Stoneman to Cut the Macon Rond.

Special disputch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thusday, July 28, 1864. Dispatches received this evening from Gen. Sherman's army state that there is no material change since yesterday in the position of affairs at Atlanta. town itself is within the gresp of Sherman and sould be occupied at any moment, but that is not what he wants. The capture or destruction of the Rebel army is the prize he is contending for, and every day renders his success more certain.

The Rebels have not yet shown the slightest sign of pushing incursions across the Potomac, and in consequence the population of Lower Maryland is quiet, had designed taking flight, and who had sent away orce, which was supplied with everything necessary for the total destruction of the railroad.

Stoneman Attempts a Raid-The Occupa lenta.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS 15TH ARMY CORPS.

ARMY OF THE TENNISSEE, THREE MILES NORTH OF ATLANTA, July 21, 1864.

Atlants, each cannon peal sounding the doom of this who for several days past has been dangerously ill with Mulligan's fate is not yet known, but a flag of truce was rebellious city, whose lofty church-spires have for two to-day sent into the Rebel lines to ascertain regarding weeks lifted their forms as if in defiance of the martial bosts that were gathered in solid phalanxes before the Gen. Stoneman, commanding the cavalry forces of the would be taken, and the colors which they bore cap- Comberland army, was ordered last Thursday to make

tured. He insisted on their leaving him and saving a demonstration upon the enemy's left wing, and, if possible, to cut the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. After making a detour of ten or fifteen miles, it was discovered that the Rebels were on the qui signal every ions of Gen. Sandford and Provost-Marshal-General point, each vulnerable point being protected with a strong force, which Gen. Stoneman deemed unfeasible to attack with his inferior force. From the great vigilance maintained, and the extra precautions taken to guard every weak point, it appears the enemy were ex-

toward Atlanta, the 15th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Logan; 16th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Dodge, and the 17th Corps, Maj.-Gen. Frank Blair, crossing the Chattahoochee River al Roswell's Factory, on a substantial bridge built by our troops to replace the one barned by the Rebels in their retreet across the river.

On the night of the 18th Gen, Sherman sent order for the movements of the various corps on the 19th-Maj. Gen. Thomas, commanding the "Army of the Altogether, the rumors of war have grown smaller Cumperland," was to move from the north toward Atsince leaving Baltimore, and the probability of any seri nta; Maj. (.o. -chofield, commanding the "Army of the Ohio," direct to Decutur, a smell town situate six miles from Atlanta, on the Angusta and Atlanta Railroad, and the county seat of De Kulb County. De eatur before the Rebellion was quite a thriving little town for Georgia, containing a population of 2,000, two churches, substantial brick Court-House, jail and side.

We have nothing here but confused reports as to the dozen stores, together with two or three carriage wooden and tin ware manufactories. So closely were the Rebels pursued by our cavalry to Decatur, that the What little I can learn does not confirm were unable to remove half of their stores, and before parting for Atlanta they burned the railroad depot, which was filled with private property awaiting re moval South: destroyed several cars and a large num ber of army wagons, some of which were captured

om our forces in the early part of the campaign.

Our loss is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,200 in killed. Decetur was thoroughly pillaged by the Chivalry. Yesterday a party of 125 crossed a few miles above eives to whatever the inhabitants had!

The people of Decator report that "our folks acted a | and had regular officers. power sight worse than youans," meaning that the Rebselves exposed at almost any time to Rebei raids, and els treated them more harshly than our seltiers. As usual, the Rebels entered the miserable log buts of the Very much of the erop in this and Washington County | poor people, where squalld misery reigned supreme, and and want looked out from each nook and cor-The Rebels have swept off all the horses, and men's ner, robbing them of the last pound of meal, regardless of the tears of the terrified and emaciated mother who federacy, referred to a few days since. The organizabensions to attend to work. Much of the wheat is still pleaded pitcously for the food to nourish her helpless children. Talk of the brutality of "Northern Vandals" as of American Knights," and its real object is to embar much as they please in their lying Southern newspapers, rags the Government in the conduct of the war, and In the city a similar position of affairs prevails. The | yet I doubt if more barbarity was ever displayed by the | overthrow the Government, if necessary, for the sustorekeepers have sent away the most valuable portions cannibals of the Feejee Islands, than these desperate Rumors were in circulation at Harper's Ferry to day of their stock, and there is no disposition to refill their Rebels exhibit to the poor non-slaveholding people of different in different States, proclaiming a war stores, until there is some certainty that the summer the South. One case I witnessed at Decatur yesterday in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and other will suffice as an example. A poor woman, who had occupied one of those rough-hewn log cabins which abound South, and through whose crevices daylight of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Rebel Gen. eeps, and the winds whistle, had purchased eight They complain that they are made to suffer by both eis of corn, for which she paid \$50. Her husband had while in Richmond, was made the Supreme Commande rides; that the Rebels make little or no distinction in been forced into the Rebel ranks, and with three small of the Northern section, and a conspiracy was entered children and a deaf invalid mother of 75 years, she was into between him and the Rebel authorities to divide left alone to combat want and the wors of this drear Many of the wealthy of these classes have sent away world. The generous hearted Southern soldiers stole all of this core, and purloined nearly all of her cooking stensiis and bed clothing, alleging as an excuse for their inhumanity, that if they did not take it the "Yankees"

would.

Gen. McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, which comprises three corps, the 15th, 16th, and 17th, was ordered to march along the line of the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad. Gen. Sherman likewise instructed the commanders of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland to close in rapidly upon Gen. Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio. in the Government about the first of January.

Mr. Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges in the Loyal States, in which he calls upon the hodges in the Coyal States, in which he calls upon the lodges in the Coyal States, in which he calls upon the lodges in the Coyal States, and that President Lincoln is a transfer. The publication of The Civies, an ultra Copperhead | Gen. Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, in was ordered to continue castward along the Augusta The Rebel force on the other side of the Potomac are and Atlanta Railroad, completing the destruction of

On the 19th, Gen. Lightburn's 2d Brigade, 2d Division. 5th Corps, with Gen. Garrrard's cavalry, thoroughly destroyed some five miles of the Atlanta Road, toward | ge Stone Mountain, burning the station at the latter point, known as Stone-hut Station.

Orders were issued from Gen. Sherman's headqu for the entire army to converge at Decatur last night, which was successfully done, none of our forces meeting with much opposition,

In order to forward these dispatches by special courier I shall have to be brief in my notices of yester The Rebel scouts have disappeared from the line of day's operations, which were not exciting or very imfrom Dalton to this point, a distance of three miles, our skirmishers charging over open fields, and driving the enemy from the belt of woods in which they were conceuled. The afternoon was spent in placing our troop in proper position, although considerable artillery firing was indulged in by the Robels, who had several 12pounder gans in position ready to receive us. Among Col. Mulligan is undoubtedly killed.

The particulars I obtain of Sunday's battle, which D. D. Gresham, commanding 4th Division 17th Army

SECOND DIVISION, FOURTHENTH ARMY CORPS, COL. JOHN G. MITCHELL COMMANDING, SINCE JUNE 27, 1864.

b. Corp. T. B. Lichy, D. 90 Ohio, Sgt. Abono Bianchard. am McMichael.

Capt. R. F. Williams, 29 Ohio. James Perks, 113 Ohio. Licut. Thomas James. S. M. Abner Laid. 121 Obio. S. Abner Laid. 121 Obio. F. M. Gibbsen, 121 Ohio. Gourge Graves, 121 Ohio. Thomas Allison, 121 Ohio. David Ray, 121 Ohio. David Ray, 121 Ohio. W. Grasustafi, 121 Ohio. Join Myrst 121 Ohio. Grand Matton, 121 Ohio. Frank Matton, 121 Ohio. Frank Matton, 121 Ohio. Heavy Fickard, 121 Ohio. Sgt. Levi Ames. Sgt. Levi Ames. en Ferks, 113 Ob R. F. Williams, 98 Ohio

Gen. Sandford's Negotintions about the dred-Bay Men how Exempt.

The following is a brief and correct history of Missouri. Chattahoochee, it is estimated, cannot be less than from the New-York 100-days men to the impending draft, the New-York 100-days men to the impending draft, together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in The steamer Casandra, Capt. Hallowell, together with the opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting in The steamer John Brooks arrived at 4 p. m from City point, with 10 prisoners.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON ROSPITAL. ders to the militia. In order to Induce enlistments, that those who were mustered into the service of the United J. T. Williams, 86 N. Y. States under the President's call for militia would be granted from the draft of the 5th of September. John Ennis, 2 N. Y. Jaz. Garrett, 89 N. Y. Donbis having arisen as to the correctness of Gen. A. O. Wartet, 130 Ohto. Sandford's decision, Gov. Seymour telegraphed to the John Hardy, 2 U. Scoleted. Provost Marshal General to inquire whether this expo. C. L. Waterman, 148 Ohto.

tion of Decatur-The Approach to Als Sandford's decision, Gov. Seymour telegraphed to the Provost Marshal General to inquire whether this exposition of the law was correct. Gen. Fry replied that no troops mustered in for 100 days' service would be exempt from that draft, but that such troops would be Here we are thundering at the outer gates of placed upon the same feeting as the Ohio 100 days' voluniteers. Gov. Seymour then refused to allow the troops that had been enlisted to be sent forward, and dispatched Gen. Sandford to Washington to obtain from the War Department some orders declaratory of the in tentions of the Government on the subject, claiming

The Secretary of War referred the matter to the Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department for his Fry were both wrong; that inasmuch as the New-York The Loyalists After the Guerrillas-Col. troops were called out not for any definite time, but fe a period not exceeding 100 days, and might therefore be discharged from service at any moment prior to the date of the draft, the fact of their being in the service at any time previous to the draft would not alone exempt them from liability; that the question of exemption would depend upon the state of facts existing a the time the draft should be actually made.

Any 100-days' men entering the service in response to the call of the President, and who shall be actually in the military service on the day his name is drawn from the draft box is by law entitled to exemption from to the that draft if he shall claim such exemption. The Secretary of War to-day inclosed Mr. Whiting's opinion in a letter to Gen. Sandford, in which he expressed his entire concurrence in the Solicitor's view of the law, and added that the future action of the War Department would be in accordance with it.

Large Arrival of Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 28, 1864. One thousand and twenty-five Rebel prisoners, neluding sixty-four commissioned officers, arrived at this morning. They were captured near Atlanta in the battles from the 19th to the 22d inst. and comprise troops from nearly all the Southern Among the officers are a Colonel, a Lieut-Col., and a Mejor. The balance are subordinate officers.

Guerrillas in Kentucky. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Thursday, July 28, 1864.

Parties of Rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland and making their wav into Kentucky. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

crossed below here. They were all armed and mounted, The North-Western Compiracy-Further Betnils-Vallandigham's Part.

Col. Johnson. Another smaller party

St. Louis, Thursday, July 28, 1864. The Democrat publishes a long account of the conspiracy for the erection of a North-Western Contion engaged in this conspiracy is known as the "Order premary of the Order. Its professions and purposes are Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is of Southern origin, being erected on the ruine Sterling Price is Supreme Commander. Vallandigham, into between him and the Rebel authorities to divide the East and West, thus to aid the Southern Rebellion. Vallandighem's time in Canada was principally spend in furthering this scheme. Ho had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the Loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are hourn to the Government, among whom the names of W. B. Reed

the prosecution of the war is a violation of she rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a tyrast and assuper.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different taics was held in the City of New York on the 22d any of February, for the purpose of organizing an outcak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different tice was held in the City of New-York on the 22d y of February, for the purpose of organizing an out-sik on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft take place, but no definite plan was agreed upon. The names of these conspirators are also knows: The commanders had a conversation with the Supreme mmander at Windor, Canada, early in April, for nearly consultation.

eneral consultation.

Anoug those in attendance at this conference were Among those in attendance in New-York; Charles L. Hunt f St. Louis, and Lafayette Dealin of Indiana.

The programme adopted at this meeting was that Mr. allandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the of Chicago.

Ir. Vallandigham in the National Democratic Con-

armed and organized.

The Order in New York is called the "McClellan Minute Men." numbering over 200,000 men.

The Grand Commander in Missouri is Charles L. Hant, a nephew of James H. Lucaa, and for many years the Belgian Consul.

The Deputy Grand Commander in this city is Charles Consultation.

E. Dunn.

An officer in St. Louis has a long list of the names of the members of the order, together with full information concerning the whole scheme.

The whole affair has been thoroughly brought to light and the proof of it is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will be given to the public at the proper time.

An order has just been issued from the Adjuster of the public at the proper time.

the proper time.

The "Order of American Knights."

St. Louis, Thursday, July 28, 1864.
The statements contained in the dispatch of this morning concerning the existence and purposes of the "Order of American Knights" are based upon very voluntness testinany, taken during several months past by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Nissourt.

The Sources Monroe.

Fortness Monroe, Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

THE NEW LOAN PROSPEROUS.

Prominent gentlemen connected with the Draft Mr. Whiting's Opinion Hand- this morning concerning the existence and purposes of

Missouri Bushwhackers in Illinois-Hugh Fullerton Nominated to Congress in the Ninth District.

the Ninth District.

Special Dispetch to The Missouri Democrat.

Special Dispetch to The Missouri Democrat.

A gentleman from Hillsboro, Montgomery County is here to represent to Col Oakes that a band of bashwhackers and disloyed persons, supposed to be mostly from Missouri, are encamped near Hillsboro, and living by forced contributions on the farmers. There are from seventy to eighty of them, all armed. They go into the field and take oats, &c., and also, in some cases, rob houses of money and other valuables.

Major Hugh Fallerton of Havana has been nominated by the Usion men for Congress in the Ninth (Ross's) District.

Draper's Expedition-Platte County &

Special Dispatch to The Missouri Democrat. Sr. Joseph, July 25, 1864.

Special Dispatch to The Missouri Democrat.

St. JOSEPH, July 25, 1854.

The upper country has turned out a perfect avalanche of men. The trouble has been to keep enough at home for asfety there. The city is full of militia, and many have already gone below.

An expedition under Col. Dysper, which left here some time since, returned yeaterday, having been in the saddle almost all the time for two weeks. They report the death of nearly 100 guerrillas and nine Union sold diers. Skirmishes were frequent, and always disastrous to the guerrillas.

While on their road home at Camden Point they had a severe skirmish, killing seven guerrillas. The Hon. George Smith was with the command, and had his rifle broken off at the breach by a ball, which paralyzed his arm for some time.

broken off at the breach by a ball, which paralyzed his arm for some time.

A aquad of ten guerrillas entered Bloomington, in this county, yesterday, and plundered the place. Troope have been sent from here there.

Those up from Platte represent it as a desert. Many houses have been burned, and the inhabitants fied. The country is full of guerrillas, who are in small squads. The forces here leave as soon as filled out.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SECOND REGIMENT.

HEADQUARTERS LINDERY ELUIS.
1020 REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
MERCER HOUSE, July 28, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.—I. Commandants of companies are directed to have their muster-rolls completed immediately and assemble their command at these Headquarters, Friday, July 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., recognition for mandatal states.

By order Col. John N. Whiser. Henny J. Whire, Adjutant.

Special Dispotch to The N. Y. Tubauc.

WACHINGTON, Thursday, July 28, 1868. REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following important decisions were made

day by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

upon the same, are to be assessed only on the increased value; but the tax on the increased value; but the tax on the increased value; is to be assessed without any regard to the amount or the percent of increased value, whether five per centum, or more or less.

The paraffline exempt from tax under the 96th section of the act of June 20 is a solid or semi-liquid substance, and bears the same relation to petroleum, or rock oil, that stearin does to intro dil. All oil under the name of paraffline oil, which is used for illuminating purposes, or as illuminating oil, is subject to a duty of 20 cents a

or as illuminating oil, is subject to a duty of 50 cents gallon, and all mixtures of parafilms with other sal stances or oils forming tanners' oil, or lubricating oils are liable to an ad valurem duty of five per centum.

POISON FOR COPPERHEADS.

The Copperhead Congressional Committee has recently sent out to the people of that persuasion twenty thousand copies of D. W. Voorbeen's aposech, and about eight thousand copies of the speech of the Hon. A. Long. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

The National Republican Congressional Committee is hard at work in this city, shaping matters for the coming Presidential Campaign. The Committee does not obtrude itself upon public view, but it has its secretaries, its laborers and organizers at work, and its influence will be felt throughout the country. Distinguished men, abie politicians and statesmen are its eading spirits.

Surgeon George Derby, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and ordered to the Army of the Poto. mac, to relieve Surgeon Cyrus N. Chamberlain, who has been ordered to duty in New-York.

STOLEN PUBLIC ANIMALS.

Gen. Banks, in a late general order, says: Information having been received at these headquarters that large numbers of public animals, stelen or lost from the Army, have been purchased, and are now on plantations on the Mississippi River above this city, the owners or lessees of these plantations are hereby no tifled that they will be held responsible for all such illegal practices, and that whenever its existence can be traced to any particular plantation, the protection heretofore given will be with Irawn, and recruiting agents will be sent to them, for the purpose of recruiting the colored regiments from the laborers employed by

FOR CATCHING DESERTERS.

The following circular has just been issued by the War Department:

PUNISHMENT OF A MILITARY CRIMINAL.

Pronounced the existing Administration of the Government a power usurped which the people has a right to expel by force of necessity—in fact to finangurate a rebellion in the North—in which he was to be supported by the Order.

Each Grand Commander was to have fully armed and equipped a Body Guard at the National Convention in Chicago for the defense of Mr. Vallandigham.

This it was thought would peccipitate the people of the Free States into an armed conflict, which was to be the signal for the Knights of the American Order to unite against the lawful authorities, and kill or capture the civil and military authorities.

The Knights were then to seize the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrows. Lieut. Andrew J. Smith, acting Inspector-General of the 2d Brigade, Kaute's cavalry division,

An order has just been issued from the Adja-

Prominent gentlemen con:

Prominent gentlemen connected with the Treasury Department, were delighted as well as serprised to-day, on being officially advised that he subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday in New-York, amounted to \$2,500,000. Notwithstanding all the designated depositatries and financial agents in that city have not been furnished with the necessary blank forms, this result is regarded as indicative of the entire and speedy success of the new loan.

A PEMALE SECESII PUNISHED.

Mrs. Mary E. Sawyer of Bultimore, Md., having been found guilty, by special military commission held in Washington, of corresponding with the enemy, and assisting parties within our lines to correspond with the enemy, and in furnishing letters of a contraband character from within our lines into those of the enemy, has been sentenced to be imprisoned until the termination of the present Robellion, and be employed on labor for the benefit of the Union soldiers, in such prison as the Secretary of War may direct. The female prison at Fitchburg, Worcester County, Mass, has been selected as the place of confinement.

A GUILTY F. F. V.

Mass, has been selected as the place of confinement.

A GULLTY F. F. V.

Johnson S. Palmer, of Louden County, Va., has been tried and found guilty by a military commission, for violating the laws and customs of war in trading with the enemy, and in furnishing the Rebe Commissarist with articles of commissary stores, and for purchasing large quantities of cotton and tobscea within the lines of the enemy, and disposing of portious of the same within our lines. Falmer has been seulenced to be imprisoned in the peutentizy at Albany, M. Y., until the termination of the present Robellion. FROM HAGRESTOWN.

The Star has direct information from Hagers-

The Star has direct information from Hagerstown, Md., up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, saying that the Rebels had made no attempt up to that time id cross the river, although their pickets occupy the Virginia shore opposite Williamsport, and occasionally fing the star of the river at our troops. There is no doubt that Col. Mulligan died from the effects of wounds received on Sinday. Gen. Averill received a slight wounds in the forehead at the same time, but not sufficient to prevent him from discharging his duties. Notwithstanding the excitement at Hagerstown, business is still transacted, but the storekeepers have but few goods exposed for sale, as they have received no stock since the invasion. Considerable excitement exists at Frederick and many of the citizens are leaving that city. Business is almost entirely suspended, and yesterday morning the banks were all closed, and there were but few stores open.

Vale College Commencement. New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, July 28, 1864. The commencement exercises of Yale College.

The commencement exercises of Yale Colles are now in progress.

The Hon. Lins W. Leavenworth of Syracuse presids at the Alumni meeting, and several eloquent off-has speeches were made by Daniel Lord, John Pierpol Linus Childs, President Woolsey, Henry L. Daws M. C., Dr. Buddington, and others.

Samuel B. Ruggies of the class of 1814 then deliver the semi-centennial address before the Alumni of the College with a degree of eloquence and freshness whis delignted the assembled graduates.

The leading topics of the address are as follows: The scientific and literary progress of the college in the hale in the college in the hale century, and especially the formation and progres of the political opinions of the class of 1814 by the surrounding events; the rise and downfall of the first No poleon; the great public works of the world for the labifity years; the rise and progress of Louis Napoleon and the influence of those events on American politics.

The address will be published by the Alumni.

PROM WASHINGTON.